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TAXON

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MARCEL PICHON

1921 - 1954

par

H. Humbert & J. Léandri (Paris)

Quelques jours seulement s'étaient écoulés depuis la clôture du 8ème Congrès International de Botanique, lorsqu'une perte irréparable venait frapper l'Herbier du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle: Marcel PICHON qui venait de prendre une part si active et si appréciée à la préparation et à la tenue de ce Congrès, comme organisateur français de la section de Nomenclature, était emporté en quelques heures par une hémorragie cérébrale.

C'était un brillant systématicien, à qui une belle carrière était promise. Il était connu surtout comme spécialiste des Apocynacées, et son excellente *Monographie des Landolphiées* lui avait valu la plus haute distinction à laquelle un taxinomiste puisse prétendre, le Prix de Candolle, décerné seulement tous les quatre ans par la Société de Physique et d'Histoire Naturelle de Genève. Mais il avait bien d'autres titres à l'estime des botanistes.

Il était né à Prague, où son père, Professeur à l'Université et journaliste distingué, s'était fait apprécier du Président Bénès qui lui avait confié des missions diplomatiques délicates. Sa mère était tchèque, et les travaux botaniques de Marcel PICHON révèlent autant la finesse latine que la constance et la méthode dont les Slaves sont fiers.

A Paris, où sa famille s'était installée après quelques années, il fut élève du Lycée Louis-le-Grand, où son goût pour la nature et en particulier pour les classifications botaniques se révélait déjà. Ce n'étaient pas des romans d'aventures, pâture secrète de la plupart de ses condisciples, mais une Flore des plus austères que le professeur eût pu trouver dissimulée dans son pupitre! Il préparait ensuite à la Sorbonne la licence ès sciences naturelles, et l'on pouvait déjà remarquer son attitude un peu sceptique devant les disciplines en „ie", aux adeptes desquelles il reprochait de faire leurs travaux sur des êtres dont ils ignorent souvent la position réelle et de s'exposer ainsi à certaines erreurs. La systématique au contraire avait toutes ses préférences, et il avait déjà approfondi la classification des Phanérogames à un degré exceptionnel. Nommé dès 1941 Assistant au Muséum, il ne se décidait qu'en 1946 à publier les résultats de ses études sur les Alismatacées, les Butomacées et les Commélinacées — résultats confirmés par des recherches récentes sur la structure fine du pollen — sur les Lécythidacées et le genre *Combretodendron*, qu'il leur rattachait, sur les Bignoniacées et leurs centres de dispersion. Peu de temps après, il créait la famille nouvelle des Humbertiacées pour un genre de position énigmatique décrit par Lamarck sur d'anciens échantillons de Flacourt et de Commerson, et en précisait les caractères grâce aux matériaux retrouvés après plus d'un siècle par l'un

des auteurs de cette notice. Le travail de PICHON sur les Monimiacées, dont il montrait le caractère hétérogène et qu'il proposait de démembrer en 3 familles (Monimiacées, Atherospermatacées et Amborellacées) mérite aussi d'être mentionné.

Marcel PICHON a publié en 7 ans 51 mémoires ou notes sur les Apocynacées, dont il avait fait son champ d'études préféré. Il serait naturellement impossible de rappeler ici tous les progrès de détail qu'il a fait faire à la systématique de cette famille. Nous mentionnerons seulement qu'il utilisait d'une façon régulière les caractères du pollen. Parmi les plus importants changements qu'il a proposés, nous devons citer la refonte de la classification des Carissés d'après la nature de la cavité du fruit et la forme du hile de la graine, la nouvelle division des Echitoïdées d'après les caractères du rétinacle de l'étamine, et l'élévation des Cerbéroïdées au rang de sous-famille, les Tabernémontanoïdées par contre ne constituant pour PICHON qu'une tribu de Plumiéroïdées.

Dans sa grande Monographie des Landolphiées, il refondait entièrement les genres, qui constituaient avant lui des unités de valeurs taxinomiques très diverses, et créait de nombreux genres, sous-genres et espèces. Il pouvait ainsi asseoir sur des bases solides ses conclusions phytogéographiques. La masse africaine des Landolphiées a émis au cours de sa différenciation un premier phylum de *Landolphia* primitifs vers Madagascar au Crétacé; puis vers l'Amérique, au Nummulitique, un phylum de *Pacouria* dérivé des *Landolphia*, et, de nouveau vers Madagascar, au Miocène, des *Ancylobothrys* et *Saba*, les premiers dérivés des *Pacouria*, les seconds plus évolués — Le berceau des Landolphiées est africain; le centre de densité des espèces au Gabon, où vit aussi l'espèce primitive *Landolphia axillaris*, mais ce n'est peut être pas le vrai centre de dispersion, en raison des migrations climatiques et floristiques que différents faits confirment.

On trouvera plus de détails sur l'oeuvre de Marcel PICHON dans la notice qui doit paraître aux *Notulae Systematicae* publiées par le Laboratoire de Phanérogamie du Muséum de Paris. Nous voudrions seulement rappeler encore ici ses publications dans le domaine de la Nomenclature: ses notes sur les „*nomina alternativa*", sur les noms de subdivisions formées par l'adjonction du préfixe „*eu*" ou l'adoption du nom d'un groupe de rang abaissé, sur les „*nomina specifica conservanda*", sur la notion de type botanique, travail où il critiquait divers abus, et tentait de préciser le sens à donner à certains termes. Il était l'auteur des propositions 12 à 18 et 28-29 au Congrès de 1954, que l'on peut lire dans le vol II, nos 5 et 6, de cette Revue (pp. 110-112 et 138-140). Il faisait partie du Comité international de trois membres chargé d'examiner les questions d'orthographe des noms.

PICHON ajoutait à ses travaux scientifiques d'autres activités plus modestes, mais non moins absorbantes. Il prenait une part importante à l'élaboration de la Flore de Madagascar et des Comores, dont il a revu de nombreuses familles pour l'impression et pour laquelle il avait commencé à rédiger la famille des Apocynacées. Il était aussi Régisseur du service de Phanérogamie et chargé d'une partie des détails financiers. Malgré le travail considérable qu'il fournissait ainsi, il trouvait quelques loisirs à consacrer à une passion bien différente, la musique. C'était un pianiste tout à fait remarquable, et qui aurait pu faire une carrière dans cet art.

Sa vie laborieuse n'avait pas diminué en lui les qualités du coeur. C'était un collègue bienveillant et serviable. Il entourait sa mère d'un respect et d'une affection exemplaires. Il était sur le point de fonder un foyer heureux, projet que sa fin aussi brutale que prématurée a détruit impitoyablement. Nous ne pouvons que nous incliner avec une émotion douloureuse devant sa tombe, en pensant avec regret à tout ce que la science que nous cultivons a perdu en ce jeune botaniste, à qui le Destin n'a pas permis de donner toute sa mesure, et de répandre la lumière que laissaient espérer ses premiers travaux.

MYCOLOGICAL TAXONOMIC LITERATURE AND PUBLICATION

by

G. C. Ainsworth (Exeter) & R. Ciferri (Pavia)

Although nearly 10,000 genera and some 100,000 species of fungi have already been proposed new genera and new species are still being proposed at a high rate. During recent years 50 new genera and between 600 and 700 new species have been proposed annually and the only noticeable change during the past thirty years is the marked increase in the proportion of new combinations to new species since the recent war, a change that reflects an increasing interest in revision (for details see *Taxon* 3 : 77-79 . 1954).

An author who proposes a new fungus taxon implies that it is not one of the many thousands hitherto described and, unfortunately, he is often found to be mistaken. Half the genera and more than half the species which have been proposed have already been reduced to synonymy and there is little evidence that modern students of systematic mycology will prove to have been much more successful than their predecessors in proposing acceptable taxa. The reasons for this lack of success are many and complex. One important factor is the extent, complexity, and inaccessibility of much of the literature and it is this aspect to which we wish to draw attention.

Reproduction of taxonomic literature

Today the literature of taxonomic mycology extends back for 150 years. Many of the older, out of print, publications are scarce and current taxonomic publication is scattered through an increasingly wide range of periodicals and books. An indication of the width of this scatter is given by the fact that although a thousand plant science journals are received by the Botanical Institute of the University of Pavia it is possible at that institute to see only about 70 per cent of the original descriptions of new fungus species. For workers at most other universities the position is much less satisfactory.

In addition to the problem of scatter there is the problem of the accessibility of even the more important international mycological journals. During the past thirty years, 25-30 per cent of the new taxa have been published in four leading mycological journals — the *Annales Mycologici* (and its successor *Sydowia*) and the journals of the American, British and French mycological societies (see *Taxon* 3 : 79 . 1954). Day to day access to these four periodicals is, therefore, a very great convenience, if not, indeed, essential to all mycologists engaged in taxonomic work. Even in countries having many long established libraries this facility is of comparatively rare occurrence. In the British Isles, for example, complete or incomplete sets of one or more of these journals are contained in 40 of the 247 university, public, or institutional libraries, according to the 1952 edition of the *World List of Scientific Periodicals*. The number of complete and incomplete sets of the four journals is summarized in Table I from which it is evident that there is a marked concentration

TABLE I

Number of sets of four leading mycological journals in the libraries of the British Isles

	No. of libraries having:		
	complete or incomplete sets	complete sets total	complete sets in London
Annales Mycologici	18	12	8
Mycologia	24	15	6
Transactions of the British Mycological Society	32	18	5
Bulletin de la Société Mycologique de France	19	6	4

(Data from *World List of Scientific Periodicals*, 1952)

of complete sets in London. In only one town (Cambridge) and in no institution outside London are complete sets of the four journals available.

The British Isles are compact and densely populated and there is an efficient library exchange service so that provided a reference is known, the original journal or a copy of the paper can usually be obtained fairly quickly (but rarely under a week). In less densely populated regions many working mycologists are hundreds, or even thousands of miles from the nearest sets of these journals. Photographic copying and air mail have to some extent alleviated the lot of such workers, who, however, often have the greatest difficulty in learning of the existence of papers relevant to their particular problem. The current literature is, with varying periods of delay, more or less adequately covered by abstracting journals and such publications as the Commonwealth Mycological Institute's annual bibliography of systematic mycology. Many important papers and books were, however, published before the initiation of abstracting journals. Increasing interest in mycology is having the effect of putting more and more mycological works into the 'rare book' class. This means that available copies are often offered at collectors' prices which are beyond the purse of working mycologists or even institutional libraries. New universities and university colleges, such as those in tropical Africa, are being founded. More will follow and where are the botanists and mycologists at these institutions to obtain the journals and work books which they need? The only solution seems to be the reproduction in some form of a series of basic texts.

The chief methods of doing this are to re-issue the works:

(1) in a format similar to the originals by a photographic offset process,
(2) as microfilm, or
(3) as microcards (microprint). (There is also
(4) the 'photostat' process which though very useful for single copies or small numbers of copies is unsuitable for larger editions.)

A certain number of publications have already been reproduced by one or other of these processes. During the Second World War, Saccardo's *Sylloge Fungorum* was re-issued in the U.S.A. by the offset process at a price equal to approximately one-fifth of the current price of sets of the original volumes. Fries's *Systema mycologicum*, 1821-32, has been made available by all three processes, and the relative prices are interesting:

photo offset $ 60.0 (the approximate price at which the original edition is offered by second-hand booksellers);
microfilm $ 10.1 (£ 3.12.6);
microcard $ 8.50.

(The last two prices must be near the prevailing minimum for they are those of two non-profit making organisations). Persoon's *Synopsis methodica fungorum*, 1801, is also available in two forms; offset ($ 25.0), and microfilm (£ 1.5.0. = $ 3.50).

Each of these methods of reproduction has its particular advantages and disadvantages. A selection of works in constant use in the herbarium or laboratory merit re-issue in book form. Many of the mycological classics and most of the periodical literature is now 'reference material' and is needed by a working systematist for checking original descriptions, points of nomenclature, etc.; it is only the historian who usually needs to read such works for long periods. Republication of this literature in book form seems unjustified and microcards have, in the authors' opinion, much to recommend them. They are the cheapest method, there are no binding costs, microcards are much easier to handle and store than microfilm, there is a great saving of space (the microcard edition of Fries's *Systema* occupies less than 1/25th the volume of the original books), and the cards are easily

referred to in the laboratory by the use of a binocular microscope if no special reader is available.

Publication and registration of new taxa

There is another important aspect to the proposal of new taxa. The *International Code of Botanical Nomenclature* requires that a new name shall be validly published and the responsibility of an author is limited to seeing that he fulfils the prevailing requirements for valid publication. Having done this, other workers must search the literature for his proposals. The first large scale attempt to compile lists of fungus taxa was that of Saccardo and his collaborators in the twenty-five volumes of the *Sylloge Fungorum*. During the inter-war years Petrak made a single-handed attempt to list new genera, new species, and new combinations and since 1940 the Commonwealth Mycological Institute at Kew has issued twice-yearly lists of new genera, species and names. This last project does ensure that new taxa are eventually compiled but the process is slow. Names are commonly not compiled until five years after publication and in the 1950 issues of the *Index of Fungi* taxa proposed in 1940 were still being compiled because even the resources of the Institute's special library combined with those of Kew Herbarium and other London libraries and the help of various voluntary collaborators in different parts of the world have been insufficient to allow the compilers to see some of the more obscure publications which have finally often been noticed more by luck than cunning. While no one is anxious to introduce bureaucratic methods into taxonomy, anyone who proposes a new taxon has certain social obligations and it might eventually be desirable for the Rules to require that a new name published in accordance with the prevailing Code has to be validated by registration with a central authority which would at regular intervals issue lists of new taxa, an idea that has also occurred to phanerogamists (see The Genève Conference, *Regnum Vegetabile* 5 : 47-48 . 1954). Births, marriages and deaths have to be registered — why not new genera and species, new combinations, and new synonyms? The date of registration might well be taken as the date to be considered in questions of priority.

Such a procedure is probably too radical for immediate acceptance and its enforcement would, at the present time, be difficult. There is, however, a most urgent need by mycologists for lists and standard descriptions of new taxa in some convenient and accessible form. This need is not one restricted to academic and museum workers as is shown by the fact that the Commonwealth Mycological Institute, an institution whose main interest is in plant pathology, that is, in applied mycology, has felt it necessary to compile and issue the *Index of Fungi* *), which is the only publication which attempts to list all new genera and species of fungi.

As already mentioned, Saccardo's *Sylloge Fungorum* was the first attempt to compile standardized descriptions of fungal taxa. What is now needed is the establishment of a new international Review devoted to the publications of lists of new combinations and possibly of new synonyms and of diagnoses of new mycological taxa proposed throughout the world, a kind of *Sylloge Fungorum* in periodical form. Such a Review would have to be supervised by an international editorial committee of specialists on different groups of fungi charged not only to translate diagnoses written in a national language into Latin but also, if necessary, to perfect and complete the diagnoses, by consultation with the authors of the taxa whenever possible. Authors wishing to propose new mycological taxa could be encouraged, and the advantages should soon become so apparent that finally authors might be required by the Code, to publish the new names in the Review when the proposals would automatically be examined by the specialists on the editorial com-

*) Now being supplemented by copies of the original diagnoses of new species on microcards.

mittee before publication. This should ensure that adequate type material was preserved, etc. In addition, authors could publish descriptions in their own languages in other journals, books, etc. Detailed planning for such a Review would involve consultation with organizations likely to be interested, such as the Commonwealth Mycological Institute, Kew, and the International Bureau for Plant Taxonomy and Nomenclature, if wasteful duplication of effort is to be avoided.

* * *

This article gives the substance of a paper read to Section 19 (General Mycology) of the VIIIth International Botanical Congress, Paris, on 7 July 1954.

The need for exploration at an international level of the two topics discussed appears to be urgent and two resolutions were therefore proposed by the authors recommending the Section of Mycology, (1) to initiate appropriate action by which a selection of the mycological literature essential for the study of the taxonomy of fungi could be made available in a form which would ensure its widest possible distribution, and (2) to explore the possibilities for the establishment of a new international Review devoted to the publication of diagnoses of new mycological taxa.

Both resolutions were unanimously accepted by the Section. Later they were examined by the Congress 'Commission des voeux' which, in view of the wider implications of these resolutions, decided to envisage a complete reform of taxonomic documentation before the next Congress.

EPILOGIA PRO MONOGRAPHIA SUA

by

E. J. H. Corner (Cambridge, G.B.)

On almost every page of my monograph of "Clavaria and Allied Genera" there are *examples* (not just one example), so I read in Taxon (Doty, 1954), of breaches of the rules of nomenclature. If this were true, I would apologise, but after turning hot and cold, I had a good laugh at the importance of being earnest. How very silly of men to quarrel over fungi! Nevertheless, they are the recreation of Dr Doty and myself, as well as of many others. Let us see therefore, what is amiss.

1. Of the first 180 pages, nomenclature is considered on 28. Suppose they are full of mistakes, there are still 152 which escape, and no one else has been able to write so much on clavarias that was not systematic. I fear Dr Doty has been carried away by exaggeration.

2. I am said not to distinguish taxonomy from nomenclature. Of course I do not. If you cannot distinguish species, you certainly cannot apply names. I have not breached the rules, but welded them with botany.

3. I have overlooked about 70 valid specific names. I did and I didn't! Just after my monograph was published, the 7th International Botanical Congress published its decision to date Fries's Systema from 1st Jan. 1821. Thus, a few minor works which no mycologist had heeded for over a century were given notoriety and these names cropped up. It was bad luck for me, but not a breach of the rules on my part. Now, why doesn't Dr Doty tell us what these names are? I gave him a copy of my monograph four years ago, and this is what I get for it! What horrible things fungi must be to engender this discord!

4. I am said to have by-passed rather consistently the rule of priority, but Dr Doty does not say where. I point to the lists of synonyms which are given chronologically. But, of course, there are doubts, not breaches of the rules.

5. Because I did not see the type of *Clavulinopsis sulcata* v. Ov. I am supposed to have breached them again. But, Dr Doty has not seen the type either, so how can he condemn me? No type is known to exist. There is, however, a very good picture and description, and, having some acquaintance with the clavarias of South East

Asia, I was able to spot it. I wrote more about it and its alliance with *C. amoena, C. fusiformis, C. miniata, C. spiralis* and *C. aurantiocinnabarina* than of any other species-group in my monograph. Yet, Dr Doty says I can't, and leaves the species unexplained.

6. Under *Scytinopogon*, the breach of the rules is turned into a danger in procedure, but so clear is my procedure that he can follow what I have done, as I intended. He advises citing the incorrect name for a type-species of a genus instead of the correct name. The problem arises when a type-species is found to have an earlier synonym; it shows how nomenclature is inseparable from taxonomy. Now I cited for type-species what, in my opinion, were the correct names, and gave the explanation which the nomenclaturist can follow. It now turns out in this case, however, that there may be uncertainty over the identification of *Clavaria angulispora* Pat. I followed Coker's interpretation, who really believed that he had identified Patouillard's species. Doty overlooks this, and brings in a new possibility by stating that the type-specimen of *C. angulispora* may have had smooth, round spores. And this introduces the question whether the specimen in the packet is the fungus described by Patouillard, for misplacements do occur. This is the sort of trouble that arises, but it is surely unfair to charge fellow-mycologists with breaches of the rules on such occasions. We still have just Patouillard's and Coker's publications to work upon.

7. With regard to *Mucronella*, I gladly acknowledge a *lapsus calami* of no apparent consequence, which anyone can confirm.

8. My use of *Clavaria vermicularis* Fr. is also said to be a breach of the rules. I followed Cotton, Wakefield and Donk in giving *C. fragilis* Fr. as the synonym. Doty states that Fries reduced *C. vermicularis* to *C. fragilis*, and therefore we have all breached the rules. But where did Fries do this? He maintained both in his last work, as in his first. Surely it is better to help each other than to accuse.

9. In connection with *Pistillaria* I carefully discussed the problem of lectotype which is extremely difficult in these little-studied and confused species. Doty's brief quotation of my conclusion is so misleading that I doubt his qualification to adjudicate.

10. The problems of *Pterula* and *Ramaria* have been dealt with more recently (Corner, 1952). With regard to *Pterula*, I have shown that we have all been mistaken and that *P. plumosa* (Schw.) Fr. should be the lectotype, which accords with the treatment of the genus in my monograph. Donk (1954) agrees with me, and I would advise all concerned with these fungi to read this very important paper of Donk's which ably summarises the problems of nomenclature. Some points are not solved. Meanwhile we must not let our recreation stagnate, and that was a purpose of my monograph.

11. There is no breach of the rules concerning my instatement of the genus *Aphelaria*. If Dr Doty consulted the type-specimen of *Clavaria dendroides* Jungh., he would find that Coker's investigation, which I followed, was correct. I have known the species since 1929 and feel that Doty's strictures are inconsiderate.

12. I am accused of not citing types. The collections of new entities are, however, given in detail and are clearly types or syntypes. When my book went to press in England in 1946, my collections were in Singapore and my apparent future in South America. Later all were re-joined and I distributed the specimens at the first opportunity. I have informed Dr Doty, who thinks the world is perfect. It was an unbelievably good turn of fortune's wheel that spared the Singapore herbarium in 1942. Does science rest on good luck or good reporting? By which I mean that did the publication of my monograph depend on Japanese goodwill to the effect that, if my collections had been lost, I should not have written it?

13. I am accused of not having studied all types. That is a short-coming, but not a breach of the rules. It is only since 1946 that types have been generally available on loan, but I had not the leisure or the money to tour the world. What I endeavoured to show was how we could so much improve descriptions of these fungi that they could become useful, and this was done in those 180 pages which I have mentioned and which stand condemned in Taxon.

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Wie die pflanzensoziologische Namengebung stabil zu machen ist

von

H. H. Pfeiffer, Bremen

Jede Verständigung ist mindestens sehr erschwert, wenn nicht unmöglich gemacht, sofern die Namengebung nicht völlig stabil ist. Mag in Ländern, in denen die pflanzensoziologische Forschung noch in den Anfängen steht, das Bedürfnis für nomenklatorische Regelung noch nicht bestehen, so dürften, wie seit Barkners Vorgehen immer deutlicher wird, eindeutige Regeln zur Benennung von Pflanzenassoziationen heute die Vorbedingung für jeden Fortschritt sein. Hier sei nur erst eine der von Meijer-Drees (1953) vorgeschlagenen Regeln, nämlich sein Art. 29, näher betrachtet. Er befasst sich mit der in Art. 23 festgelegten Ableitung der Gesellschaftsnamen von lateinischen Pflanzennamen der Taxonomie und besagt, dass „*the name of a community does not change when the name of a typifying plant is changed under* the rules of taxonomic nomenclature". Die gleiche, auch mir allein geeignet scheinende Eindeutigkeit vertraten auch Barkman auf dem Stockholmer Congress 1950 und Höfler (1953). Hingegen haben sich für eine, unter Umständen fortlaufende, Änderung der Assoziationsnamen mit jeder taxonomischen Verbesserung Oberdorfer (1953), De Bolòs (1953) und Mullenders (1953) ausgesprochen, während Dahl und Hadač (1941), Molinier (1953) und als eine Möglichkeit neuerdings auch Barkman (1953) für eine unterschiedliche Behandlung solcher Fälle eintraten, andere Forscher, wie Pinto da Silva, Lemée, Tregubov und Braun-Blanquet sich nur mit andern Art. von Meijer-Drees befassten. Ich möchte hier nun kurz begründen, warum die Herbeiführung einer stabilen Namengebung der Assoziationen die ausnahmslose Anerkennung von Meijer-Drees' Art. 29 verlangt.

Sehe ich richtig, dann sind es vor allem *5 Gründe*, die zu Abweichungen von der strengen Anlehnung an die taxonomische Namengebung zwingen.

a) Für den Fall, dass ein *älterer gültiger Name wieder ausgegraben* wird, will Barkman (1953) neuerdings den strengen Standpunkt aufgeben und eine Änderung des Assoziationsnamens zugestehen. Das aber würde bedeuten, dass auch das Eleocharetum ovatae (Hayek) Moor 1939 nach *Eleocharis soloniensis* (Dub.) Mansf. statt *E. ovata* (Roth) Roem. & Schult. und die Isolepis-Stellaria uliginosa-Ass. (Koch) Moor 1936 nach *Stellaria alsine* Grimm. statt *St. uliginosa* Murr. ebenso wie das Piceetum excelsae Aichinger 1933 wegen *Picea abies* (L.) Karst. statt *P. excelsa* Link als Piceetum abietis neu benannt werden müssten. Ich bin auch nicht der Meinung, dass man als eine Art „orthographic rectification" soziologische und taxonomische Bezeichnungen einander anpassen müsse, weil „in 50 Jahren, wenn sich zum Beispiel der Name *Quercus petraea* allgemein eingebürgert hat, es doch kein Mensch mehr versteht, wenn es heisst: Quercion roboris-sessiliflorae (Malc.) Br.-Bl. 1932 und in Text und Tabellen immer nur *Quercus petraea*" (Oberdorfer 1953).

b) Taxonomische Namensänderungen werden auch nötig als Folge verbesserter

Kenntnis der Morphologie und *Umstellung einer Sippe in eine andere Gattung*. Entgegen Dahl und Hadač (1941) halte ich in diesen Fällen eine Koppelung beider Benennungen für besonders nachteilig. Ich möchte vielmehr weiterhin von einer Panicum ischaemum-Ass. Tx. & Prsg. (1942) 1950 mit *Digitaria ischaemum* (Schreb.) Muehlb., einer Panicum sanguinale-Mercurialis annua-Ass. (Allorge 1922) Tx. 1950 mit *Digitaria sanguinale* (L.) Scop. und einer Panicum sanguinale-Eragrostis minor-Ass. Tx. (1942) 1950 mit *Eragrostis poaeoides* Pal. Beauv. (statt früher *E. minor* Host) sprechen und sehe nicht ein, dass die Ass. von Echinochloa crus-galli und Setaria viridis Krusem. & Vlieger apud Sissingh, Vlieger en Westh. 1940 neuerdings Panicum crus-galli-Spergula arvensis-Ass. (Krusem. & Vlieger 1939) Tx. 1950 heissen soll. Zumal wenn die Gattungsbegrenzung bzw. -aufteilung von verschiedenen Autoren ungleich gehandhabt wird, sollte man meines Erachtens einen legal aufgestellten Assoziationsnamen in *jedem* Falle beibehalten, ich erinnere etwa an die Synonymik der hochwüchsigen *Scirpus lacustris* L., *S. triqueter* L. und *S. americanus* Pers., die heute auch oft zu *Schoenoplectus* (letztere Art als *Sch. pungens* Palla) gestellt werden. Sonst müsste auch die Benennung des Blysmo-Juncetum compressi (Libbert 1932) Tx. 1950 ausgewechselt werden, da der namengebende *Blysmus compressus* Panz. heute in der Taxonomie als *Scirpus distichus* Peterm. bezeichnet wird.

c) Im Streben nach möglichster Kürze der Namen (Art. 26 bei Meijer-Drees) ist die Pflanzensoziologie übrigens schon den von mir vorgeschlagenen Weg gegangen und hat in Anerkennung von Art. 36/Note 1 bei *trinominalen Bezeichnungen subspezifischer Sippen* diese wie binominale behandelt, so beim Polygoneto brittingeri-Chenopodietum rubri Lohm. 1950 mit *Polygonum lapathifolium* L. var. *brittingeri* (Opiz) Beck. Wegen der soziologisch kennzeichnenden Bedeutung gerade der Kleinsippen (Pfeiffer 1942, 1944) sehe ich auch keinen Schaden darin, wenn dann in den Ass.-Tabellen oder der Schilderung die heute aufgegebene Bezeichnung *P. brittingeri* Opiz auftaucht. Weitere Beispiele betreffen das Pinetum uncinatae nach *Pinus mugo* Tur. (*P. montana* Mill.) ssp. *uncinata* Ant., die Platanthera robusta-Nardus stricta-Ass. Prsg. 1950 nach *Platanthera bifolia* (L.) Rich. var. *robusta* Seem. u. a.

d) Ähnlich liegt der Fall bei *Hybriden, soweit sie ein binominales Synonym haben*. So wird von Tüxen mit Recht von einer Rubus ambifarius-Sambucus Gesellschaft Neumann gesprochen, zu deren Kennart *Rubus caesius* (× *thyrsanthus*, syn.: *R. ambifarius* P. J. Müll., gehören würde, und ähnlich mag es um die Rubus eubatus-Ass. (Oberdorfer 1938) Tx. 1950 stehen. In den unter c) und d) angeführten Beispielen haben wir vielleicht den Anfang zur Befreiung von der taxonomischen Namengebung vor uns, da in diesen Fällen die sonst zugrunde gelegte Regelung nicht anwendbar ist.

e) Einer ernsten Prüfung zu unterwerfen bleiben aber Fälle *aus nicht-nomenklatorischen Erwägungen erfolgender Um- und Neubenennungen*. So weist Tüxen (1950, S. 143) darauf hin, das die Lolium perenne-Plantago major-Ass. (Linkola 1921) Beger 1930, eine bei uns in der Nähe menschlicher Wohnungen und im Bereiche häufigen Verkehrs recht häufige Gesellschaft (Pfeiffer 1937), in Finland weiter verbreitet ist als das namengebende *Lolium perenne* L. Deswegen möchte er erwägen, „ob der Name der Ass. zu ändern ist. Sie könnte Plantago major-Matricaria matricarioides-Ass. genannt werden". Ebenso schlägt Tüxen (1950, S. 110) für das Rumicetum maritima Sissingh 1946 vor, „den Namen der Gesellschaft in Ranunculetum scelerati abzuändern, weil *Rumex maritima* in manchen Gebieten äusserst selten ist, während *Ranunculus sceleratus* mit höherer Stetigkeit auftritt". Aus dem Grundsatz strikter Anerkennung von Meijer-Drees' Art. 29 muss ich solche Möglichkeiten ablehnen, wollte sie aber in diesem Zusammenhange erwähnt haben. Sonst müsste man auch so oft behandelte Gesellschaften, wie das Eleocharetum ovatae (Hayek) Moor, mit neuen Namen bezeichnen, und ob man stets solche finden würde,

die derartige Beanstandungen auch in Zukunft ausschliessen, steht noch dahin. Ich würde darin eine für die Konstanz der Namengebung schädliche Gewaltsamkeit erblicken, wenn man wie Tüxen (1950, S. 123) statt des Namens Mercurialetum annuae Krusem. & Vlieger 1939 nur deswegen, weil *Mercurialis annua* sowohl in den Tabellen der beiden Beobachter als auch in der Panicum sanguinale-Mercurialis annua-Ass. und andern Gesellschaften mit höchster Stetigkeit und grosser Menge auftreten kann", die neue Bezeichnung Fumarietum officinale (Krusem. & Vlieger 1939) Tx. 1950 setzen wollte. Es ist zwar eine unerfreuliche Sache, dass es Assoziationen geben soll, denen die namengebenden Kennarten aus Gründen ihrer pflanzengeographischen Verbreitung mehr oder weniger fehlen; will man aber stabile soziologische Namengebung, dann muss selbst das in Kauf genommen werden. Zur Beruhigung mag es dienen, dass *angewandte* Disziplinen, wie die Pharmazie, sich nicht immer an eine schon bestehende Nomenklatur binden (Höfler 1953, S. 233). Ich möchte also auch beim Sisymbrietum sophiae Kreh 1935 für Beibehaltung des Namens eintreten, obschon die Bezeichnung *Sisymbrium sophia* L. in Mansfelds Verzeichnis fehlt, hat die Pflanze doch in alten Kräuterbüchern wegen angeblicher Wundheilkraft *Sophia chirurgorum* gehiessen.

Mit vorstehender Besprechung glaube ich gezeigt zu haben, dass *nur die strenge Durchführung* von Meijer-Drees' Art. 29 *die Stabilität soziologischer Namen gewährleisten kann*, die damit zu einem blossen Verständigungsmittel, das möglichst praktisch zu handhaben ist, werden. (Dahl & Hadač 1941).

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THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF PALAEOBOTANY

The Eighth International Botanical Congress (Paris, July 1954) passed *inter alia* the following resolution: "Le Congrès appuie les mesures prises pour affirmer la position de la Section de Botanique de l'Union Internationale des Sciences Biologiques, particulièrement en ce qui concerne les efforts initiaux entrepris en vue de la formation d'Associations Internationales, parmi les disciplines de la Science des Végétaux ne disposant pas encore de tels organismes."

The attending palaeobotanists of all countries, at a meeting of the General Assembly of the Section of Palaeobotany, have decided to form an *International Organization of Palaeobotany* (I.O.P.), comprising (1) the Subsection of Palaeobotany of the International Union of Biological Sciences (I.U.B.S.—PB.), and (2) the Palaeobotanical Committee of the International Association for Plant Taxonomy (I.A.P.T.—PB.).

1. — The General Assembly of the Palaeobotanical Section of the Congress appointed the following Executive Committee to represent the I.O.P. in the International Union of Biological Sciences:

President: R. Florin (Stockholm).

Vice-President: Suzanne Leclercq (Liège).

Secretary General: Ed. Boureau (Paris).

Members: for the European-African region: T. M. Harris (Reading); for the American region: C. A. Arnold (Ann Arbor, Mich.); for the Asiatic region: K. R. Surange (Lucknow); for the Southern Pacific region: Isabel Cookson (Melbourne); and further: H. N. Andrews (St.-Louis, Mo.); E. S. Barghoorn (Cambridge, Mass.); W. J. Jongmans (Heerlen).

2. — The General Assembly of the Palaeobotanical Section also appointed the following Committee to represent the I.O.P. in the International Association for Plant Taxonomy;

President: R. Florin (Stockholm).

Vice-President: Suzanne Leclercq (Liège).

Secretary General: Ed. Boureau (Paris).

Members: H. N. Andrews (St.-Louis, Mo.); Isabel Cookson (Melbourne); W. Gothan (Berlin-Charlottenburg); T. M. Harris (Reading); W. J. Jongmans (Heerlen); N. Radforth (Hamilton, Ont.); K. R. Surange (Lucknow).

Annual Fees: The fee to the I.A.P.T.

Publications: (1) "Taxon" (news bulletin of the I.A.P.T.) and (2) "Regnum Vegetabile". It should be noted that "Regnum Vegetabile" will henceforth include (3) a *Report on Palaeobotany* with a list of all recently published works. Other publications may be printed as required.

An international organization of this description will benefit Palaeobotany in several ways: (1) financial support will be obtainable from the I.U.B.S.; (2) the organization may to some extent have palaeobotanical notices published in an already established news bulletin, and bibliographical reports on Palaeobotany

would be included in "Regnum Vegetabile"; (3) an already existing administrative organization will be available to it; and (4) the costs of palaeobotanical institutes and individual palaeobotanists in joining the organization can be kept at a minimum.

A wholly independent international organization of Palaeobotany is at present out of the question owing to the limited membership and the resultant high cost of administration.

* * *

ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE LA PALÉOBOTANIQUE

Le VIIIe Congrès International de Botanique (Paris, Juillet 1954) a adopté, entre autres, la résolution suivante: "Le Congrès appuie les mesures prises pour affirmer la position de la Section de Botanique de l'Union Internationale des Sciences Biologiques, particulièrement en ce qui concerne les efforts initiaux entrepris en vue de la formation d'Associations Internationales, parmi les disciplines de la Science des Végétaux ne disposant pas encore de tels organismes."

Les nombreux Paléobotanistes de tous les pays, venus au VIIIe Congrès International de Botanique et réunis en Assemblée Générale, ont décidé de créer une *Organisation Internationale de la Paléobotanique.*

Cette organisation forme (1) une Sous-Section de Paléobotanique, dans le cadre de l'Union Internationale des Sciences Biologiques (International Union of Biological Sciences; I.U.B.S.—PB.). Elle constitue, en outre, (2) le Comité de Paléobotanique de l'Association Internationale de Taxinomie Végétale (International Association for Plant Taxonomy; I.A.P.T.—PB.).

1. — L'Assemblée Générale a désigné pour représenter l'Organisation au sein de l'I.U.B.S., le Comité exécutif suivant:

Président: R. Florin (Stockholm).

Vice-Présidente: Suzanne Leclercq (Liège).

Secrétaire Général: Ed. Boureau (Paris).

Membres du Comité: pour l'Europe et l'Afrique: T. M. Harris (Reading); pour l'Amérique: C. A. Arnold (Ann Arbor, Mich.); pour l'Asie: K. R. Surange (Lucknow); pour l'Océanie: Isabel Cookson (Melbourne); *autres membres:* H. N. Andrews (St.-Louis, Mo.); E. S. Barghoorn (Cambridge, Mass.); W. J. Jongmans (Heerlen).

2. — L'Assemblée Générale a, en outre, désigné, pour représenter l'Organisation au sein de l'Association Internationale de Taxinomie Végétale, le Comité suivant:

Président: R. Florin (Stockholm).

Vice-Présidente: Suzanne Leclercq (Liège).

Secrétaire Général: Ed. Boureau (Paris).

Membres du Comité: H. N. Andrews (St.-Louis, Mo.); Isabel Cookson (Melbourne); W. Gothan (Berlin-Charlottenburg); T. M. Harris (Reading); W. J. Jongmans (Heerlen); N. Radforth (Hamilton, Ont.); K. R. Surange (Lucknow).

Cotisations: Les cotisations sont celles de l'I.A.P.T.

Publications: (1) Le "Taxon" (le bulletin d'informations de l'I.A.P.T.) et (2) les "Regnum Vegetabile". Il est à noter que les "Regnum Vegetabile" contiendront désormais (3) un *Rapport de Paléobotanique*, où figureront les indications bibliographiques de tous les travaux actuellement publiés. D'autres publications pourront, le cas échéant, être imprimées.

Une organisation internationale de la Paléobotanique ainsi conçue, présente les avantages suivants: (1), une aide financière peut être obtenue de l'I.U.B.S.; (2), elle dispose, dans une certaine mesure, d'un bulletin, pour la publication des informations paléobotaniques, les rapports bibliographiques de Paléobotanique, notamment, pouvant être publiés dans "Regnum Vegetabile"; (3), elle utilise une organisation administrative déjà existante; (4), il est possible de maintenir, à leur minimum, les frais de participation des Instituts privés, comme ceux des paléobotanistes.

Une organisation internationale de la Paléobotanique entièrement indépendante ne peut actuellement être réalisée en raison du nombre limité des membres et par conséquent des frais administratifs toujours élevés.

REPORT ON WORLD PALAEOBOTANY

In agreement with the Bureau of the I.A.P.T. the following resolutions regarding the preparation of Reports on World Palaeobotany have been adopted.

1. The several American, Asiatic, European-African and Southern Pacific reports will be combined into one single Report on World Palaeobotany.

2. The first Report on World Palaeobotany will include all books and papers published in the years 1950 to 1954 inclusive.

3. The experience gained from the first Report will allow the intervals between subsequent Reports to be fixed; if possible, these might suitably be published annually.

4. The Secretary General of the I.O.P. is the Editor in Chief of the Report. The Regional Editors — C. A. Arnold for the Americas; T. M. Harris for Europe and Africa; K. R. Surange for Asia; I. Cookson for the Southern Pacific Region — shall forward to him reports on all books and papers published in their respective regions.

5. These regional reports to the Editor in Chief shall include all data required for the editing of the final Report, viz.

a list of published books and papers, and
a list of palaeobotanists and their addresses.

Books and papers should be grouped according to the following plan:

A. General and Technical; B. Praecarboniferous; C. Carboniferous and Permian; D. Triassic and Jurassic; E. Cretaceous; F. Tertiary.

Entries should be written on separate sheets of paper, using only one side, in order to facilitate their collocation and final arrangement.

6. Bibliographical references should be given in the form exemplified by the following titles:

Garwood, E. J.
Note on the organs of reproduction of *Solenopora gracilis*.
Proc. geol. ass., LVI : 147—148, 1945.

Kryshtofovich, A.
Neskoljko permskich rastenij is Aktijubinskoj oblasti. (Some Permian plants from the Aktyubinsk Region; in Russian.)
Bot. Jour., 34 (6) : 629—631, 1 pl., Moscow, 1949.
Uralotheca uralensis n. sp., *Sphenobaiera Zalesskyi* n. sp. (Permian)

Titles of papers given in other languages than English, French, German, Italian or Spanish should be translated, preferably into English. The names of species described as new, as well as their geological ages, should be added to the bibliographical references.

7. The bibliographical data should reach the Regional Editors not later than the end of March. They should, if necessary, be completed by them and forwarded not later than at the end of April to the Editor in Chief, who after possibly requisite amendments will forward the final Report to Professor J. Lanjouw, Utrecht, for publication in Regnum Vegetabile.

8. All palaeobotanists are accordingly invited to send to the Regional Editor concerned a list of all their books and papers published in and after 1950.

* * *

En accord avec le Bureau de l'I.A.P.T., les décisions suivantes ont été prises concernant la préparation des Reports on World Palaeobotany:

1°. Les différents Reports américains, asiatiques, australiens et européens-africains, seront rassemblés en un Report on World Palaeobotany unique.

2°. Le premier Report on World Palaeobotany contiendra effectivement tous les travaux publiés de 1950 inclus à 1954 inclus.

3°. L'expérience de ce premier Report permettra de préciser les intervalles des Reports qui suivront, et qui pourront être annuels, si cela paraît possible.

4°. Le secrétaire général de l'I.O.P. est Editeur en Chef du Report. Il recevra des Editeurs régionaux l'ensemble des travaux publiés dans leurs continents respectifs: C. A. Arnold, pour l'Amérique; T. M. Harris, pour l'Europe et l'Afrique; K. R. Surange, pour l'Asie; I. Cookson, pour l'Océanie.

5°. Les Reports régionaux à adresser à l'Editeur en Chef devront fournir les éléments permettant de rédiger le Report final et qui devra comprendre:

la liste des travaux publiés, et
les adresses des Paléobotanistes.

Les travaux devront être classés suivant le plan suivant: A. Travaux généraux et techniques; B. Précarbonifère; C. Carbonifère et Permien; D. Trias et Jurassique; E. Crétacé; F. Tertiaire.

Ils devront être rédigés au recto seulement, sur des feuillets séparés, permettant aisément leur classement, au moment de leur centralisation.

6°. Les références bibliographiques devront avoir la forme suivante, prise à titre d'exemple:

Garwood, E. J.
Note on the organs of reproduction of *Solenopora gracilis*.
Proc. geol. ass., LVI: 147—148, 1945.

Kryshtofovitch, A.
Neskoljko permskich rastenij is Aktijubinskoj oblasti. (Some Permian plants from the Aktyubinsk Region; in Russian.)
Bot. Jour., 34 (6) : 629—631, 1 pl., Moscow, 1949.
Uralotheca uralensis n. sp., *Sphenobaiera Zalesskyi* n. sp. (Permian)

Les titres des communications rédigées dans une langue autre que l'Anglais, l'Allemand, l'Espagnol, le Français ou l'Italien, devront être traduits, en Anglais de préférence. La référence sera suivie du nom des espèces nouvelles décrites et de l'âge géologique.

7°. Les renseignements bibliographiques devront parvenir aux Editeurs régionaux fin Mars au plus tard. Ces derniers les compléteront, le cas échéant, et les adresseront au plus tard fin Avril à l'Editeur en Chef qui les transmettra, après les compléments possibles, au Professeur J. Lanjouw, Utrecht, pour impression dans le Regnum Vegetabile.

8°. Les Paléobotanistes sont donc tous invités à adresser à leur Editeur régional la liste de leurs travaux parus depuis 1950.

The Systematics Association's Index of Botanical Research on the European flora

by

R. D. Meikle (Kew)*

At a joint meeting of the British Ecological Society and the Systematics Association, held in Edinburgh on April 11th, 1953, it was suggested that the index of botanical research compiled by the Systematics Association should be published. This index had been previously in the hands of the Botanical Secretary of the Association, and contained many unpublished references to systematic research undertaken by British botanists on European flowering-plants and vascular cryptogams.

The Council of the Systematics Association approved the suggestion, but it was felt that, without thorough revision, the existing index would not be an accurate guide to work then in progress in Britain. Many of the entries were obsolete, and there were numerous omissions. To effect this revision, circulars were prepared by Mr B. L. Burtt and the Botanical Secretary, and sent to the heads of botanical departments in the Universities, and to the directors of botanical institutions throughout Britain, and the replies were put together to form what is, in effect, a new index. It is clear that such revisions must be made periodically to insure the accuracy and completeness of the index, and the continuing co-operation of British botanists is most earnestly sought.

At the International Botanical Congress, Paris, 1954, representatives of the Systematics Association suggested that other European countries should join in compiling a complete index of systematic work on the European flora. The need for such a compilation is obvious to all who have worked on European plants, and its value would be immense. Even if a complete index remains, for the moment, an ideal, there is no reason why indexes, similar to the one now published, should not be prepared in other countries. The Systematics Association would gladly advise or assist in such a scheme, and hopes that the present index may serve to stimulate others.

Form of the Index

The Index is arranged alphabetically under the names of the genera and species being studied, followed by the name of the student, and the address of the institution where the work is being done.

Where the student is engaged temporarily on a continuing line of research, the name of the Professor or supervisor is given first, followed (in brackets) by the name of the student.

INDEX OF BOTANICAL RESEARCH

Aconitum anglicum, Dr H. A. Hyde, Dept. of Botany, National Museum of Wales, Cardiff. Autecology for Biological Flora.

Agrimonia spp., Dr Kathleen B. Blackburn (C. M. Medd following N. H. Brittan), King's College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Agrostis, W. Ellis Davies, Welsh Plant Breeding Station, University College of Wales, Plas Gogerddan, nr. Aberystwyth. Interspecific relationships: *A. tenuis* for Biological Flora (W. Ellis Davies and A. D. Bradshaw).

Alchemilla, Dr S. M. Walters, Botany School, Cambridge.

Anemophilous species in general, Dr H. A. Hyde, Dept. of Botany, National Museum of Wales, Cardiff. Pollen morphology for a proposed Pollen Atlas.

Anthoxanthum, Mr Borrill, Welsh Plant Breeding Station, University College of Wales, Plas Gogerddan, nr. Aberystwyth. *A. odoratum* for Biological Flora.

Apium nodiflorum, *A. repens*, Dr E. F. Warburg (Miss S. M. Littleboy), University

*) Hon. Botanical Secretary, Systematics Association.

Dept. of Botany, South Parks Road, Oxford.

Arum, Prof. I. Manton (J. Lovis), Botany Dept., Leeds University.

Asplenium, Miss M. Shivas (and J. Lovis), Botany Dept., Leeds University.

Atriplex (A. patula, A. glabriuscula, A. hastata, A. littoralis and related species), Miss Barbara A. Poulter, University Dept. of Botany, at Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh.

Avena, Prof. E. T. Jones, Welsh Plant Breeding Station, University College of Wales, Plas Gogerddan, nr. Aberystwyth. Interspecific relationships and genetical studies of grain. D. J. Griffiths and J. H. W. Holden also working on this genus at address given above.

Avena fatua, A. ludoviciana, Joan M. Thurston, Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden, Herts. A study of wild Oats, and methods of control, has been in progress for some years, but systematic work is now coming to an end. Small collections of seeds from about 600 British localities are available for distribution to interested persons.

Betula pubescens, B. verrucosa, F. J. W. England, Scottish Plant Breeding Station, Seafield, Roslin, Midlothian.

Calamagrostis, Miss Olive E. Brett, Botany Dept., Queen Mary College, Mile End Road, London, E. 1.

Callitriche spp., Herbert Jones, University College of Wales, Aberystwyth. With particular reference to leaf forms and development.

Calluna vulgaris, Dr C. H. Gimingham, Dept. of Botany, University of Aberdeen, Old Aberdeen. For Biological Flora: work ecological rather than systematic.

Carex, Prof. T. G. Tutin (Miss E. W. Davies), University College, Leicester.

Carex acutiformis, C. riparia, C. curta, C. ovalis, Dr E. V. Watson, The University, Reading, Berks. For Biological Flora.

Centaurea spp., E. M. Marsden-Jones and Dr W. B. Turrill, The Herbarium, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Richmond, Surrey.

Cerastium, Miss Olive E. Brett, Botany Dept., Queen Mary College, Mile End Road, London, E. 1.

Cerastium (C. tetrandrum, C. pumilum, C. semidecandrum, C. subtetrandrum, mainly in Britain; *C. thomasii, C. tomentosum* and possible hybrid swarms in Central Apennines), F. H. Whitehead, University Dept. of Botany, South Parks Road, Oxford.

Chenopodium album L. agg. (and related spp.), Dr J. M. Lambert (M. J. Cole), Botany Dept., The University, Southampton. Cytotaxonomic study of British material. Herbarium material and seeds welcomed. For biological Flora.

Dactylis, A. R. Beddows and Betty Cocks, Welsh Plant Breeding Station, University College of Wales, Plas Gogerddan, nr. Aberystwyth. Interspecific relationships: *D. glomerata* for Biological Flora. (A. R. Beddows).

Dentaria bulbifera, Dr Francis Rose, Bedford College, Regent's Park, London, N.W. 1. Distribution, ecology and biological details.

Dryopteris aemula, Dr Francis Rose, Bedford College, Regent's Park, London, N.W. 1. Distribution, ecology and biological details.

Erica mackaiana, E. tetralix, E. mediterranea, Prof. D. A. Webb, School of Botany, Trinity College, Dublin.

Euphorbia cyparissias, Prof. I. Manton (T. O. Pritchard), Botany Dept., Leeds University.

Euphrasia, Dr E. F. Warburg, University Dept. of Botany, South Parks Road, Oxford. Not experimental.

Euphrasia (Irish forms), Prof. D. A. Webb, School of Botany, Trinity College, Dublin.

Euphrasia (British spp.), D. A. Wilkins, Scottish Plant Breeding Station, Seafield, Roslin, Midlothian.

Euphrasia, P. F. Yeo, University Botanic Garden, Cambridge. Taxonomy, culture, cytology and breeding system of British species. Paper on cytology to be published shortly.

Ferns, (British), Prof. I. Manton (and collaborators), Botany Dept., Leeds University.

Festuca, Ieuan Davies, Welsh Plant Breeding Station, University College of Wales, Plas Gogerddan, nr. Aberystwyth. Anatomical studies of leaf and palea epidermis. Also similar work on other British *Gramineae.*

Festuca, Prof. T. J. Jenkins. Welsh Plant Breeding Station, University of Wales, Plas Gogerddan, nr. Aberystwyth. Interspecific and intergeneric relationships.

Festuca (Sect. *Ovinae*), Dr P. J. Watson and D. J. Harberd, Scottish Plant Breeding Station, Seafield, Roslin, Midlothian.

Fragaria (all European spp.), Prof. S. C. Harland, Botany Dept., The University, Manchester. Any unusual material welcomed.

Galium spp. (especially *G. pumilum* and *G.*

hercynicum), Dr S. M. Walters (R. M. Goodway), Botany School, Cambridge. To finish 1955.

Gentianella spp., Dr E. F. Warburg, (N. M. Pritchard), University Dept. of Botany, South Parks Road, Oxford.

Geraniaceae, Dr H. G. Baker, Botany Dept., Leeds University.

Glyceria declinata, G. fluitans, G. plicata, Dr J. M. Lambert, Botany Dept., The University, Southampton. For Biological Flora.

Gramineae, Cytological work being done by Keith Jones at the Welsh Plant Breeding Station, University College of Wales, Plas Gogerddan, nr. Aberystwyth. See also Ieuan Davies under *Festuca.*

Gymnadenia spp., Dr Francis Rose, Bedford College, Regent's Park, London, N.W. 1. Systematics and ecology of British forms.

Halimione portulacoides, Dr Helen O'Reilly, Dept. of Botany, University College, Upper Merrion St., Dublin. (Study primarily ecological).

Helianthemum spp., Dr H. Godwin (M. C. F. Proctor), Botany School, Cambridge, and Miss M. E. Griffiths, University Dept. of Botany, South Parks Road, Oxford. Finished 1954.

Herniaria spp., Dr Kathleen B. Blackburn (with A. W. Adams), King's College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Holcus, A. R. Beddows and Betty Cocks, Welsh Plant Breeding Station, University College of Wales, Plas Gogerddan, nr. Aberystwyth. Interspecific relationships.

Hymenophyllum tunbrigense, Prof. P. W. Richards, Botany Dept., University College of North Wales, Bangor. For Biological Flora.

Hymenophyllum wilsonii, Prof. P. W. Richards, Botany Dept., University College of North Wales, Bangor. For Biological Flora.

Hypericum (special reference to British spp.), Norman K. B. Robson, University Dept. of Botany, at Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh. 1950 onwards (? for Biological Flora).

Hypericum perforatum, Prof. I. Manton (T. O. Pritchard), Botany Dept., Leeds University.

Impatiens spp., Dr D. E. Coombe, Botany School, Cambridge. For Biological Flora.

Juncus maritimus, Prof. P. W. Richards, Botany Dept., University College of North Wales, Bangor. For biological Flora.

Juncus triglumis, Prof. P. W. Richards, Botany Dept., University College of North Wales, Bangor. For Biological Flora.

Lathyrus (all European spp.), Prof. S. C. Harland (Marjorie Burton), Botany Dept., The University, Manchester. Any unusual material welcomed.

Linaria spp. (especially *L. vulgaris, L. repens* and hybrids), Siné Maclachlainn, University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.

Littorella uniflora Dr Mary E. Gillham, Dept. of Botany, Hatherly Biological Laboratories, University College, Prince of Wales Road, Exeter. Primarily autecological studies.

Lolium, Ieuan Davies, Welsh Plant Breeding Station, University College of Wales, Plas Gogerddan, nr. Aberystwyth. Anatomical studies of leaf and palea epidermis.

Lolium, Prof. T. J. Jenkin, Welsh Plant Breeding Station, University College of Wales, Plas Gogerddan, nr. Aberystwyth. Interspecific and intergeneric relationships.

Lotus corniculatus, Barbara A. Poulter and Dr P. H. Davis, University Dept. of Botany, at Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh. 1952 onwards. Pressed population samples of 25 flowering plants from specified habitats and communities required. (? for Biological Flora).

Luzula (British spp.), Dr P. H. Davis (Janet Buchanan), University Dept. of Botany, at Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh. 1953-54. Particular reference to *L. campestris* and *L. multiflora.*

Luzula sylvatica, Prof. P. W. Richards, Botany Dept., University College of N. Wales, Bangor. For Biological Flora.

Meconopsis cambrica, N. Woodhead, Botany Dept., University College North Wales, Bangor. For Biological Flora.

Medicago, Alice M. Evans, Welsh Plant Breeding Station, University College of Wales, Plas Gogerddan, nr. Aberystwyth. Interspecific relationships.

Melandrium, spp., Dr H. G. Baker, Botany Dept., Leeds University.

Mercurialis perennis, Dr D. J. Boatman, School of Botany, Trinity College, Dublin. For Biological Flora.

Myosotis spp., A. E. Wade, Dept. of Botany, National Museum of Wales, Cardiff. Taxonomy, (and autecology for Biological Flora).

Narcissus pseudonarcissus, Prof. J. Caldwell and colleagues, Dept. of Botany, Hather-

ly Biological Laboratories, University College, Prince of Wales Road, Exeter.

Pedicularis sylvatica (variety with hairy calyx), Prof. D. A. Webb, School of Botany, Trinity College, Dublin.

Picris spp., Dr H. G. Baker, Botany Dept., Leeds University.

Plantago coronopus (succulent varieties), Dr Mary E. Gillham, Dept. of Botany, Hatherly Biological Laboratories, University College, Prince of Wales Road, Exeter. Primarily autecological studies.

Plumbaginaceae, Dr H. G. Baker, Botany Dept., Leeds University.

Poa (sect. *Ochlopoa*), Prof. T. G. Tutin, University College, Leicester.

Polygala (British spp.), Prof. D. H. Valentine (D. R. Glendinning) Dept. of Botany, University Science Laboratories, South Road, Durham. Taxonomy and Cytogenetics.

Polypodium spp., Miss M. Shivas, Botany Dept., Leeds University.

Primula (sect. *Farinosae*), Prof. T. G. Tutin, (Miss E. W. Davies), University College, Leicester.

Primula vulgaris, P. veris, P. elatior, Prof. D. H. Valentine, Dept. of Botany, University Science Laboratories, South Road, Durham. Studies of hybrid populations being undertaken by H. T. Clifford (under supervision of Prof. D. H. Valentine).

Primula vulgaris, J. L. Crosby, Dept. of Botany, University Science Laboratories, South Road, Durham. Population genetics.

Puccinellia spp., Prof. I. Manton, Botany Dept., Leeds University.

Pulmonaria longifolia, P. officinalis, G. Roy Lane (J. R. K. Savage), Botany Dept., The University, Southampton. Cytogenetic study of incompatibility in the genus with particular reference to these two species.

Quercus hybrids, Prof. J. Caldwell, and colleagues, Dept. of Botany, Hatherly Biological Laboratories, University College, Prince of Wales Road, Exeter.

Ranunculus acris, R. bulbosus, Prof. D. H. Valentine (J. Rossiter), Dept. of Botany, University Science Laboratories, South Road, Durham. Material of these species wanted (a) from outside Britain (b) from subalpine habitats.

Ranunculus acris, R. bulbosus, R. repens, John L. Harper, Dept. of Agriculture, University of Oxford. Comparative ecology; field observation and laboratory studies. (*R. bulbosus* and *R. repens* for Biological Flora).

Ranunculus ficaria, E. M. Marsden-Jones and Dr W. B. Turrill, The Herbarium, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Richmond, Surrey.

Ranunculus flammula, R. reptans, Prof. T. G. Tutin (Miss P. A. Padmore), University College, Leicester.

Rhinanthus (and related genera), Dr Maud B. E. Godward (Mr D. J. Hambler) Botany Dept., Queen Mary College, Mile End Road, London, E. 1.

Rosa spp., P. C. Sylvester-Bradley, Dept. of Geology, University of Sheffield (with Dr R. Melville, G. D. Rowley and Miss A. P. Wylie) British Rose Survey; systematic investigation of the genus in Britain.

Rutaceae, Dr Maud B. E. Godward, (Miss S. Desai), Botany Dept., Queen Mary College, Mile End Road, London, E. 1.

Salicornia, Dr Maud B. E. Godward (Mr D. J. Hambler), Botany Dept., Queen Mary College, Mile End Road, London, E. 1.

Salicornia, Dr Helen O'Reilly, Dept. of Botany, University College, Upper Merrion Street, Dublin. (Study undertaken in connection with analysis of Irish saltmarsh communities).

Saxifraga oppositifolia, Prof. P. W. Richards, Botany Dept., University College of North Wales, Bangor. For Biological Flora.

Saxifraga hirsuta, S. spathularis, Prof. D. A. Webb, School of Botany, Trinity College, Dublin.

Saxifraga stellaris, Prof. P. W. Richards, Botany Dept., University College of North Wales, Bangor. For Biological Flora.

Senecio (all European spp.), Prof. S. C. Harland (Dr E. M. Rosser, Angela R. Haygarth-Jackson), Botany Dept., The University, Manchester. Any unusual material welcomed.

Silene vulgaris, S. maritima, E. M. Marsden-Jones and Dr W. B. Turrill, The Herbarium, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Richmond, Surrey.

Silene nutans, F. N. Hepper, The Herbarium, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Richmond, Surrey. For Biological Flora.

Solidago virgaurea, Dr P. H. Davis (John McNeill), University Dept. of Botany, at Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh.

Sonchus palustris, Dr Francis Rose, Bedford College, Regent's Park, London, N.W. 1. For Biological Flora.

Sorbus, Dr E. F. Warburg, University Dept. of Botany, South Parks Road, Oxford.

Spartina townsendii, E. H. Chater, University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.

Succisa pratensis, Anne W. Adams, King's College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. For Biological Flora.

Symphytum spp., A. E. Wade, Dept. of Botany, National Museum of Wales, Cardiff. Taxonomy.

Tilia spp., Dr H. A. Hyde, Dept. of Botany, National Museum of Wales, Cardiff. Autecology for Biological Flora.

Trifolium, Alice M. Evans, Welsh Plant Breeding Station, University College of Wales, Plas Gogerddan, nr. Aberystwyth. Interspecific relationships.

Veronica spicata, Dr S. M. Walters, Botany School, Cambridge.

Viola (sect. *Nominium* subsect. *Rostratae*), Prof. D. H. Valentine, Dept. of Botany, University Science Laboratories, South Road, Durham. Cytogenetics.

Wahlenbergia hederacea, Dr Francis Rose, Bedford College, Regent's Park, London, N.W. 1. For Biological Flora.

NON-VASCULAR PLANTS AND MISCELLANEOUS

Agarics of sand dunes, T. J. Wallace, Dept. of Botany, Hatherly Biological Laboratories, University College, Prince of Wales Road, Exeter. Systematics and Ecology.

Bacteria, Dr G. Metcalfe, University of London, King's College, Dept. of Botany, 68 Half Moon Lane, London, S.E. 24.

British freshwater Diatoms, F. E. Round, Botanical Department, The University, Edgbaston, Birmingham 15.

Coleochaete, Dr Maud B. E. Godward (Mr C. H. Selby) Botany Dept., Queen Mary College, Mile End Road, London, E. 1.

Colpomenia peregrina, Dr Helen Blackler, Dept. of Botany, United College, The University, St. Andrews.

Desmids, Dr Maud B. E. Godward (Mr G. C. King) Botany Dept., Queen Mary College, Mile End Road, London, E. 1.

Ectocarpus fasciculatus, Dr Helen Blackler, Dept. of Botany, United College, The University, St. Andrews.

Furcellaria fastigiata, Alan P. Austin, University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.

Hypogeous Fungi, Dr L. E. L. Hawker, Dept. of Botany. The University, Bristol.

Marine Fungi, I. W. Wilson, University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.

Petalonia filiformis (and certain other *Phaeophyta*), Dr Helen Blackler, Dept. of Botany, United College, The University, St. Andrews.

Pohlia acuminata and related forms, Dr E. V. Watson, The University, Reading, Berks.

Spirogyra (and related genera), Dr Maud B. E. Godward, Botany Dept., Queen Mary College, Mile End Road, London, E. 1.

News and Notes

FUNGAL COMPONENTS OF LICHENS

That there should be differences of opinion on the nomenclature of the fungal components of lichens is scarcely surprising. But that a lichenologist should be attacked (Taxon 3 : 230-231) for concerning himself, as a lichenologist, with the question is unexpected and disturbing. A look at the record is in order.

The proposals that led to the present Art. 76, par. 2, were offered by four mycologists (Mycologia 40 : 637. 1948; 41 : 89-91. 1949; Syn. Prop. VII Int. Bot. Congr. 183 (prop. 3) 1950). Two believed that the name given to a lichen should apply to its fungal component, and two that it should apply only to the symbiotic association of fungus and alga. The Special Committee for Fungi at Stockholm, preferring the first of these alternatives, unanimously recommended (Proc. VII Int. Bot. Congr. 550. 1953) adoption of the present provision, which was subsequently accepted by the Section on Nomenclature and the Congress, and retained by the Paris Congress.

Along with other nomenclatural changes affecting mycology, this rule was reported in 1950 to all members of the Special Committee for Fungi and was widely circulated among mycologists. Nevertheless, in 1952 appeared a paper proposing a large number of new generic names for the fungal components of lichens, all, presumably, illegitimate (Art. 76, Art. 73, 1). *) Then in 1953 was published

*) These are indeed listed in the Index of Fungi, which attempts to enter all current effectively published names of fungi, and in the 4th edition of Ainsworth & Bisby's Dictionary of the Fungi, but there with the note (under Lichens), "All these names have been included herein, although they are illegitimate."

(Taxon 2 : 194-196) a proposal to reverse the provision of Art. 76 and render these names legitimate. It is the reply by a lichenologist (Taxon 3 : 147-148. 1954) to that proposal that is now attacked as lichenological interference in a mycological matter.

There have been lichenologists (cf. Taxon 3 : 60, 61 . 1954) as well as mycologists who oppose, as well as who favour, the present Art. 76. Nevertheless, no lichenologist seems to have suggested that mycologists have trespassed on lichenological territory in appropriating lichen names for the fungal components of lichens. Since fungi are members, and often the critical members, of all lichen associations, it follows that the taxonomy of these fungi is the equal concern of lichenologists and mycologists. Ergo, the nomenclature of these fungi is the equal concern of both groups of botanists; and this fact has been recognized by the combining of the two special committees for lichens and for fungi into one. Since their areas of interest and their methods so largely coincide, it is to be expected that the collaboration of lichenologists and mycologists will prove amicable, equitable, and fruitful. Here if ever is a place where parochialism would be disastrous and what is worse, absurd.

D. P. Rogers (New York)

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS

Resolution

At a meeting of the Council of the Society of American Foresters, held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 24, 1954 in connection with the Society's 54th annual meeting, the following resolution was passed unanimously. The Council decided to submit the resolution to the Special Committee on Stabilization of the I.A.P.T. and to the Organizing Committee of the Ninth International Botanical Congress.

*

WHEREAS the Society of American Foresters is the recipient of much complaint, both within and without its membership, that the announced first aim (Article 4) of the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature — "Fixity of names" — seems often to be disregarded in the case of important economic plants, and

WHEREAS professional foresters particularly deplore the recent replacement of *Pseudotsuga taxifolia* (Poir.) Britton by *P. menziesii* (Mirb.) Franco for Douglasfir, the most important timber tree of the United States

BE IT RESOLVED that this Society commends the action taken by the Nomenclature Section of the Eighth International Botanical Congress at Paris (June-July 1954) in formally recognizing the need of greater stabilization of nomenclature, especially as regards the replacement of scientific names of important economic plants by obscure, long-overlooked names, and by the appointment of the Special Committee on Stabilization to consider solutions for action at the Ninth International Botanical Congress at Montreal in 1959, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this Society urges that, among its proposals, the Special Committee on Stabilization consider carefully the advisability:

(1) Of reappointment of a special committee, such as was authorized at the Amsterdam Congress, to prepare a standard list of important economic plants which could be adopted by foresters, horticulturists, agronomists and other practical plantsmen and remain in effect for a period of, say, at least ten years.

(2) Of interdicting changes under the priority rule due to obscure bibliographic sources undetected, say, for 100 years past.

(3) Of further assistance to name stabilization by adoption of the proposed Article 78 bis (nomina specifica rejicienda).

CHICAGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

Dr Julian A. Steyermark, Curator of the Phanerogamic Herbarium, left in December 1954 for Venezuela to conduct with Dr John Wurdack of the New York Botanical Garden a joint expedition of that institution and the Chicago Natural History Museum. Dr Steyermark during 1953 made an expedition for the Museum to Chimantá-tepui, successfully ascending to the summit of that mountain on its south and west faces. That same year Dr Wurdack from the New York Botanical Garden successfully ascended part of the eastern escarpment of the same mountain. In this joint expedition both botanists will combine forces to explore as much of the summit of this mountain, the largest one of the table mountains in Venezuela. The expedition is expected to return to the United States about the first of April.

BOTANISCHE SAMMLUNGEN IN CHINA

Es ist mir im Augenblick noch nicht möglich, einen vollständigen Überblick über die botanischen Sammlungen in China zu geben. Da aber das gesamte Museen- und

Hochschulwesen 1950/51 reorganisiert wurde und dadurch alle alten Adressen hinfällig geworden sind, mag auch eine vorläufige Übersicht vielen Kollegen von Nutzen sein. Soweit ich die Institute im Jahre 1953 selbst besucht habe, bringe ich Angaben über die vorhandenen Sammlungen. Außerdem habe ich die mir persönlich bekannten Taxonomen mit aufgeführt, habe aber auf die Aufführung der sonstigen botanischen Mitarbeiter verzichtet. Die Namen sind in europäischer Weise mit abgekürzten Vornamen angeführt (in China wird der Hauptname vorangestellt). Die Transkription ist im allgemeinen englisch.

1. Botanical Institute of Academia Sinica, Peking.
   Herbar: 300 000 Bogen. Versuchsgarten.
   An Taxonomen sind hier tätig:
   Dir. S. S. Chien, Vice Dir. C. Y. Wu, Vice Dir. Y. Ling, Vice Dir. C. C. Chang (Compositae), H. H. Hu, F. T. Wong, C. P'ei, F. H. Chen, H. T. Tsai, H. Y. Hou (Oekologie).
   Zu diesem Institut gehören 4 Stationen (Nr. 2-5 siehe unten).
2. Botanical Research Station and Botanical Garden of Acad. Sin., Nanking.
   Herbar: 220 000 Bogen. Botanischer Garten in Neuanlage.
   Dir. Prof. C. P'ei.
3. Botanical Garden of Acad. Sinica, Lusan (Kansi).
4. Botanical Research Station of Acad. Sin., Kunming (Yünan).
5. Botanical Research Station of Acad. Sin., Wukung (Shensi).
6. Department of Biology of Nanking University, Ling-Hai-Rou, Nanking.
   Herbar: 80 000 Bogen.
   Prof. Dr Y. L. Keng (Agrostologie).
   Prof. Dr P. C. Chen (Bryologie).
7. Institute of Palaeontology of Academia Sinica, Nanking.
   Umfangreiche Sammlungen.
   Prof. Dr H. C. Sze (Palaeobotanik).
   Prof. Dr J. Hsü (Palaeobotanik).
8. Botanical Institute of Sun-Yat-Sen-University, Honglok, Canton (Kwangtung).
   Herbarium: 270 000 Bogen.
   Dir. Prof. Dr W. Y. Chun (Fagaceae, Gesneriaceae, Lauraceae).
   Prof. Dr Y. Ch. Wu (Pteridophyta).
   Prof. Dr H. T. Chang (Hamamelidaceae, Theaceae).
9. Department of Forestry, College of Agriculture of South China.
   Shek — P'ai, Canton (Kwangtung).
   Herbar: 10 000 Bogen.
   Prof. Dr Y. Tsiang (Apocynaceae, Asclepiadaceae).

Die Institute der Academia Sinica sind postalisch am besten zu erreichen über die Direktion der Academia Sinica, Peking, China. W. Rothmaler (Greifswald).

MICRO-CARDS OF DIAGNOSES OF FUNGI

Since 1940, the Commonwealth Mycological Institute has issued at six monthly intervals lists of new generic, species, and varietal names, in their *"Index of Fungi"*, together with the full citations and a host index. Volume 1 covers the years 1940-49 and a cummulative index for the volume is now available.

With the kind permission of upwards of 90 journals diagnoses of new species and varieties of fungi listed in Volume 2, the current volume, are being reproduced on microcards, with an index giving references to the citation in the *"Index of Fungi"* and the number of the frame on the microcard where the diagnosis is to be found. A limited number of sets of the first 25 cards, covering 497 species and varieties are now available at a price of 25 s. per set, post free. Orders should be sent to the Director, Commonwealth Mycological Institute, Ferry Lane, Kew, Surrey, England.

About 1000 new species of fungi are described on the average every year and the project appears to be well within the scope of the technique employed. On account of copyright diagnoses can only be reproduced with the consent of the journals concerned. The advantage to mycology of having such a series of cards is evident and it is to be hoped that mycologists will see to it that those journals which have allowed diagnoses to be copied will not suffer in any way at all. Any additions to the list of journals will be warmly appreciated.

A CATALOGUE OF PHANEROGAMIC GENERA

Catálogo e Estatistica dos Gêneros Botânicos Fanerogâmicos

This statistical enumeration of the genera of phanerogamic plants is edited by Dr J. Angely, the director of the Instituto Paranaense de Botânica. Dr Angely requests us to publish the following specimen treatment of a family, in this case the Hydrophyllaceae as revised by Dr Lincoln Constance from Berkeley, California.

HYDROPHYLLACEAE

CODON, Royen ex Linn. (1767) - 1-5 spp.
DRAPERIA, Torr. ex A. Gray (1868) - 1 sp.
ELLISIA, Linn. (1763) - 1 sp.
Sin.: *Colpophyllus,* Trew (1761)
Macrocalyx, Trew (1761)
Nyctelea, Scop. (1777)
EMMENANTHE, Benth. (1834) - 2 spp.
EUCRYPTA, Nutt. (1847) - 2 spp.
ERIODICTYON, Benth. (1844) - ca. 9 spp.
HESPEROCHIRON, S. Wats. (1871) - 2 spp.
Sin.: *Capnorea,* Greene (1894)
HYDROLEA, Linn. (1763) - ca. 20 spp.
Sin.: *Reichelia,* Schreb. (1789)
Sagonea, Aublet (1775)
Steris, Linn. (1767)
HYDROPHYLLUM, Linn. (1735) - 8 spp.
Sin.: *Decemium,* Raf. (1817)
LEMMONIA, A. Gray (1877) - 1 sp.
NAMA, Linn. (1747-49) - ca. 50 spp.
Sin.: *Andropus,* Brand (1912)
Conanthus, S. Wats. (1871)
Marilaundium, O. Ktze. (1891)
NEMOPHILA, Nutt. (1822) - 11 spp.
Sin.: ? *Viticella,* Mitch. (1769)
PHACELIA, Juss. (1789) - 150-200 spp.
Sin.: *Aldea,* Ruiz et Pav. (1794)
Cosmanthus, Nolte ex A. DC. (1845)
Endiplus, Raf. (1811)
Eutoca, R. Br. ex Richards. (1823)
Heteryta, Raf. (1808)
Microgenetes, A. DC. (1845)
Miltitzia, A. DC. (1845)
Whitlavia, Harvey (1846)
PHOLISTOMA, Lilja ex Lindblon (1839) - 3 spp.
ROMANZOFFIA, Cham. ex Nees ab Esenb. (1820) - 4 spp.
TRICARDIA, Torr. ex S. Wats. (1871) - 1 sp.
TURRICULA, F. Macbr. (1917) - 1 sp.
WIGANDIA, H. B. & K. (1818) - ca. 6 spp.
Sin.: *Ernstamra,* O. Ktze. (1891)

BOOK REVIEW

WALTHER GOTHAN u. HERMANN WEYLAND, Lehrbuch der Paläobotanik. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin, 1954, 535 pp., DM 46,—.

The new book by the well-known German authors deals with the matter in a taxonomic way, i.e. the divisions of the plant kingdom are successively discussed from their fossil representatives. This is the way in which most of the classical works on palaeobotany present the subject and in the reporter's opinion it is all to the good as far as it concerns "Cryptogams" and Gymnosperms. To treat the Angiosperms in the same way leads necessarily to an insurveyable enumeration of tertiary and quaternary records of, moreover often dubiously named, species or genera arranged according to the families.

Such a list can be very useful to workers in this field when the author does his best to make it as up-to-date as possible (which has been done here, especially for Europe and N. Africa) but it leads to the incongruence that the Angiosperms occupy 79 pages and e.g. *Articulatae* 26 pages or *Psilophytales* 21 pages, and *Bryophyta* 5 pages. The present reporter is sure that he will often consult this extensive chapter on fossil Angiosperms but in his opinion it does, in this form, not belong in a "Lehrbuch" as by far the greater part of the discussed Angiosperm remains does not advance the user's insight into the classification or phylogeny of either the plant kingdom or the Angiosperms.

The part dealing with "Cryptogams" and Gymnosperms presents a masterly, though in places too concise, outline of our present knowledge of Palaeobotany. Too concise is, for instance, in the reporter's opinion, the treatment of the stem anatomy in *Psilophytales* and *Articulatae.* This brevity also causes that the complicated structure of *Cheirostrobus* is incomprehensible as, moreover, SCOTT's well-known figure has been borrowed without an accompanying explanation.

The treatment of the fernlike leaf-structures, on the other hand, is too detailed for a text-book.

The book opens with an introduction on the definition of palaeobotany, followed by a historical chapter. The latter apparently has been written in a hurry as in the list of present workers FAEGRI and IVERSEN are said to be working in Sweden and the name BARGHOORN has been misspelled. Then follow two chapters resp. on preservation and pseudo-fossils. The chapters dealing with the larger taxa of the Plant Kingdom are preceded by lists giving the principal literature.

The figures are, as a rule, borrowed from former publications and hand-books.

The final chapter deals with the characteristics of the successive fossil floras, the geography of these floras, their ecology and climatology, and closes with phylogenetic data. The treatment of data borrowed from pollen-analytical investigations are not up-to-date: nothing is said of our present knowledge of late-glacial vegetation and the reproduced pollen diagram would better have been replaced by a more modern one.

As most of the well-known hand-books on palaeobotany are now out of print and more or less out of date too, this book supplies a long-felt want for the German language area and will be used with profit in other countries as well. As the scheme was completed during the war by professor GOTHAN and had to be rewritten in the post-war period in collaboration with professor WEYLAND, the authors are to be congratulated with its ultimate publication in the present well got-up appearance. F. P. JONKER

NOTICES OF BOOKS

Handwörterbuch der Pflanzennamen

R. ZANDER, Handwörterbuch der Pflanzennamen und ihre Erklärungen. Entsprechend den Beschlüssen der letzten internationalen Nomenklatur-Tagungen in Stockholm (1950), London (1951 und 1952) und Paris (1954) gänzlich neu bearbeitet. 7. Auflage. Eugen Ulmer-Stuttgart, z.Z. Ludwigsburg, 1954, 512 p.

The Naturalists Directory

The 37th edition of The Naturalists Directory has just been published. The price is $ 5.00 postpaid and it may be obtained from The Naturalists Directory, 720 Fillmore Road, East Meadow, N.Y., U.S.A.

REGIONAL FLORAS

Flore du Maroc

CH. SAUVAGE & J. VINDT, Flore du Maroc, analytique, descriptive et illustrée. *Spermatophytes,* fascicule II, *Tubiflorales (Convolvulacées* et *Boraginacées).* Travaux de l'Institut Scientifique Chérifien, publiés par la Société des sciences naturelles et physiques du Maroc avec une subvention de la Direction de l'instruction publique. Série Botanique no. 3. Editions internationales, 11 Avenue de Rabat, Tanger, 1954 - XVI et 267 pages, 59 fig.; 4 planches et 1 carte h.t.

Flora of Egypt

V. TÄCKHOLM & M. DRAR, Flora of Egypt, vol. III, *Angiospermae, Monocotyledones: Liliaceae-Musaceae.* Bulletin of the Faculty of Science of Cairo University no. 30; Cairo University Press. 1954; — XII and 644 pages.

Flora of Japan

H. HARA, Enumeratio Spermatophytarum Japonicarum. Part 3: *Geraniaceae* to *Cornaceae,* Published by Iwanami Shoten, Kanda, Tokyo, May 1954; 337 p., index 37 p.

H. H. ILTIS HERBARIUM

The Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas has purchased the personal herbarium of Dr Hugh H. Iltis, who is now at the University of Arkansas. The collections total approximately 2.500, the largest portion from Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina, a number from the Rocky Mountains (esp. Montana and Wyoming), Canada and a few from Europe and elsewhere. Nearly all but the last named represent collections made by Dr Iltis himself.

REQUESTS

Miss AGNES R. KUGEL is working at the University of Michigan, Department of Botany, on a taxonomic study of *Spiraea alba, S. latifolia* and *S. salicifolia.* She is anxious to supplement her data with any available material, either individual collections or mass collections.

*

Specimens of seed or living plants of *Nasturtium officinale* R. Br., *N. microphyllum* Rchb., or other *Nasturtium* species are required for an investigation on resistance to the Crook root disease of watercress by J. A. TOMLINSON, Ph. D., National Vegetable Research Station, Wellesbourne, Warwick, Great Britain.

FAUNA OF BRYOPHYTE POLSTERS

A research project has been initiated at Tulane University (College of Arts and Sciences, New Orleans 18, Louisiana, U.S.A.) to investigate the association of certain invertebrate animals with bryophytes in Louisiana. Prof. Leo F. Koch, of the Department of Botany knows of only a few if any references in the literature to the fauna of specific bryophyte polsters. If any such references are known to the members of the I.A.P.T., information concerning them would be very much appreciated. One reference concerning the occurrence of nematodes with bryophytes, authored by Overgaard, is known.

EXCHANGE OF COLOUR-FILMS

Für Taxonomen und Pflanzengeographen ist eine Sammlung von Farbdiapositiven für Lehr- und Vortragszwecke von unschätzbarem Wert. Auch ich benötige solche Bilder aus den verschiedensten Gebieten der Erde und würde sehr gern mit anderen Kollegen in Austausch treten. Ich suche speziell außereuropäische Fotos von charakteristischen Vegetationstypen, von Wildarten und von Kulturpflanzen und könnte Diapositive, besonders aus Mitteleuropa, im Tausch anbieten. W. Rothmaler

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Office

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